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in time of emergency or drought. So I think the enactment of a bill of the kind I have today introduced will make positive that when we enact legislation to be of benefit to the overall agricultural industry, it will not do injury to areas suffering from drought, flood, or other natural disasters. I hope Congress will approve my emergency bill before we adjourn this month or next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2504) to authorize the sale at market prices of agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation to provide feed for livestock in areas determined to be emergency areas, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MUNDT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR A MEMORIAL TO JAMES MADISON

Mr. HENNING. Mr. President, an appropriate memorial for James Madison, scholar, patriot, author of our Bill of Rights, and fourth President of the United States, is long overdue. For his outstanding efforts in the formulation of our Constitution, and for his dedication to the protection of individual freedom and rights, this Nation owes him the deepest gratitude.

I therefore introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution providing for a commission to formulate plans for a Madison Memorial to be located in the Nation's Capital. The commission is to give particular study to utilizing the majestic columns which have been removed from the old east front of the Capitol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 128) to establish a commission to formulate plans for a memorial to James Madison, introduced by Mr. HENNING, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION RELATING TO QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS—ADDITIONAL SPONSOR OF JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, yesterday, as a result of an error made by the majority leader, the name of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] was not listed as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 126, which was introduced by the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], on behalf of himself and a number of other Senators.

I discussed this matter in some detail with the senior Senator from Missouri, and I thought I had listed his name with one of the aides of the Senate who was preparing the list of the names of the sponsors, to accompany the joint resolution. But I find, upon inquiry, that I did not list his name. That is an error

which I regret, and I am solely responsible for it.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING] be added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 126 and, further, that his name so appear on the joint resolution at its next printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with, and be a cosponsor of, Senate Joint Resolution 126, which the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] has introduced, but the details of which I did not know about, because I was not on the floor yesterday when it was introduced.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the name of the junior Senator from Missouri will be added to the list of the names of the cosponsors of the joint resolution.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, let me state that I am very happy to have the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 126.

Let me say that I am also very happy to have his colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], as a cosponsor of the joint resolution.

We are very glad to have both of their names added to the joint resolution, as cosponsors of it.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I thank the Senator from Florida.

SETTLEMENT OF PENDING STEEL STRIKE—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR HOLDING CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AT DESK FOR ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during which the concurrent resolution with reference to the steel strike (S. Con. Res. 69) which was submitted by me on last Tuesday, may lie on the table, be extended until Tuesday next, August 11, so that additional Senators may join in co-sponsorship.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Article entitled "Education Revolution?" published in the Dallas Times-Herald of July 26, 1959.

Article entitled "Navarro County Will Get 100 Dams," published in the Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram of August 3, 1959.

Editorial entitled "Economics in the Kindergarten," published in the New Era Herald, of Hallettsville, Tex., on August 4, 1959.

Tribute to Brig. Gen. William L. Lee, published in the Amarillo Globe-Times of July 30, 1959.

Editorial entitled "Rehabilitation Center Assured," published in the Dallas Times-Herald of August 3, 1959.

Tribute to the late Mrs. Mary Norton, published in the Houston Post of August 4, 1959.

Article entitled "Texas Farmers Discuss Fears," published in the Dallas Times-Herald of August 4, 1959.

By Mr. HENNING:

Editorial entitled "An Accounting to Our Readers," written by Robert M. White II, new editor and president of the New York Herald Tribune.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

Editorial entitled "Saving the Bones," from the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 7, 1959, discussing the housing bill.

Editorial entitled "Seashore Politics," from the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 6, 1959, relating to the development of recreational areas, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

DANGERS INHERENT IN THE DOMESTIC SALE OF FOREIGN-PRODUCED STEEL

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an editorial in today's New York Times, entitled "If It Should Be a Long Strike," makes an important point which I should like to emphasize.

The point is one which I think has been largely overlooked. In recent months, the sales in the United States of foreign-produced steel have increased at an alarming rate. Should the strike continue beyond the point at which existing inventories of domestic steel are exhausted, then we might well be in for some real trouble. Strike-caused inroads of foreign producers on the American market for steel would represent a permanent and irreparable loss to the industry, the union, and the Nation as a whole. I think this is an important factor in the present steel tieup. It must not be treated lightly.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

IF IT SHOULD BE A LONG STRIKE

The nationwide steel strike, the sixth of its kind since World War II, entered its fourth week on Wednesday with no evidence of an early end to the deadlock.

It was common knowledge, of course, that the old contract between the industry and the steel workers' union was due to expire on June 30. The expiration date was subsequently put off an additional 2 weeks at the request of the President. That this would be an occasion for another shutdown of production by the major producers, moreover, was accepted as a strong possibility if not a probability by those familiar with the record of this strike-ridden industry. Users of steel acting on this assumption therefore started building up inventories early this year in anticipation of its July 1 deadline. According to the official figures of the American Steel Warehouse Association such stocks amounted to 3,700,000 tons the day the strike took effect in mid-July. This figure, which represents a tying up of \$750 million, is the highest on record.

It is also reported that when considered by types of steel these inventories are in most cases well balanced with respect to potential demand. What this means in terms of the impact of the strike is that if the latter is of

comparatively short duration it should be confined largely to the industry itself and its satellite activities such as the trains, trucks, and barges that haul ore and steel products and the miners who dig coal used in the making of steel. It seems to be widely agreed that the effect will be confined to this area unless the strike should pass the 60-day mark (about 5 weeks from now) and that it would have to run fairly close to 90 days before it would threaten a national crisis.

Should the shutdown approach this longer duration its result could be extremely serious for the economy. This is particularly true in the present case because of the vulnerability of the economy by virtue of two special factors. The first of these is the fact that at the time the strike was called we were just emerging from the most serious of the three postwar recessions to date. The economy had regained all the ground lost in the 1957-58 period of contraction and was setting new all-time highs in such key areas as industrial production and employment. Widespread cutbacks in production and employment could, many fear, by breaking the continuity of this rise, conceivably break the back of the present incipient boom.

The second is more of a long-term factor. Some persons are apprehensive about a trend of events that had been in progress for several months previous to the recent steel walk-out and which they feel could become more widespread and more permanent as a consequence of the strike. This has been the recent invasion of the American market for steel by foreign producers accompanied by a falling off of American exports. Exports of steel-mill production for the first 5 months of 1959 totaled 850,000 tons, down 37 percent from a year earlier. At the same time the imports rose by 224 percent to a figure of 1,500,000 tons.

This runs counter to all historical experience. A country's buying habits are slow to change but once they change the previous pattern is not easily restored. The danger that the strike poses is that it could have the effect of stimulating these changes in buying habits—to the lasting detriment of the industry and of those who depend upon it.

CANADIAN SUPPORT FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the General Assembly of the Mutual Cooperation League of Canada, comprising representatives of nations now enslaved behind the Iron Curtain, recently drew up a declaration praising the action of Congress and President Eisenhower in proclaiming Captive Nations Week.

In their statement, these groups emphasized the truth that in order to achieve peace with justice, we must continue to work and pray for the liberation of the enslaved peoples now under the boot of the Soviets. It is not enough simply to proclaim and observe a special week devoted to their interests.

All of us in the free world must keep alive in our minds and hearts all year long the ideals and inspiration of Captive Nations Week. In this way, we shall remain true to the noble people trapped behind the Iron Curtain and we shall speed the day when they will once more walk in the sunlight of freedom.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this declaration printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the declaration was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECLARATION OF MUTUAL COOPERATION LEAGUE

We, undersigned, on the behalf of the named organizations, express our gratitude to the President of the United States and to the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, who initiated and proclaimed 1 week a year as the Week of Captive Nations. If the idea in democracy and freedom and belief in God is going to survive, not to be doomed by the dynamic Communist creed based on violence, the proclamation has to be supported and expanded in deeds on a more wide scale by the politicians and intellectuals in every free country and beyond them in the world; but

"Whereas many people glorify the framework of the United Nations Organization, yet, they do not strive to implicate the very contents of that Organization—the declaration of human rights, they even cooperate with the exporters of the oppression; and

"Whereas many people are sent by big prophets to propagate compassion, charity, humanity, and brotherhood, yet, they are callous to the cry for help; and

"Whereas many people are urging 'to settle all difference by talks,' yet, they are silent when it comes to talk; and

"Whereas many people aggrandize the achievements of brain, arms, and legs of the Soviet man, yet, they hide the prize paid for it and the inner feelings of a man."

Silence and misstatements at the time of crisis are equivalent to treason of the principles we cherish.

Therefore, celebrating the Week of Captive Nations is not enough to achieve peace with justice. The idea of human rights, the dignity of man, national independence, and freedom for every nation enslaved by the cruel dictatorship of Communist suppression must be put on the agenda of big-power talks and solved by the representatives of freedom's creed for their own sake too.

To advance or to fade out.

With the adherence to the principle of government of the people, by the people and for the people we are not alone. With us are those to whom the idea of democracy and freedom and belief in God is truly at heart. Most of all—on our side are the very Communist captive people and nations.

General Assembly, Mutual Cooperation League of Canada: M. Jakuberg, President; Enn Salurand, Secretary, Estonian Central Council in Canada; Vitalis Mukts, President, Latvian Relief Society in Canada; Bruno Saplys, Secretary, Lithuanian Association in Canada; Wasi Bruch, Secretary, Association for the Liberation of Ukraine; Nikolajs Amber, Representative, Latvian National Federation; Sergei Chmara, President, Committee for Free Byelorussia; Alexander Kotelnikov, Secretary, Cossack National Federation; Louis Buncak, Executive Officer, Slovak Legion, Reg. Union in Canada; Mircea Petrini, President, Romanian Christian Movement; Ante Marcovic, President, United Croats of Canada; Eugene Tömöry, President, Hungarian Rakoczy Association; Vasil Tkachenko, Secretary, Ukrainian Hetman Organization; Alexander Petrenko, Publisher, Our Homeland Ukrainian Weekly.

EXCHANGE OF VISITS BY HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, a few days ago I took the opportunity to attempt to place in perspective the visit to Russia by the Vice President and the Khrushchev-Eisenhower agreements for

conferences. In that effort, I was aided, I thought, by illuminating columns written by Mr. James Reston and Mr. Joseph Alsop.

This morning there is an editorial in the Washington Post entitled "Mr. Nixon and the Curtain," which, in my judgment, very fully and very clearly assesses the implications of the Vice President's trip. The views of the editorial are in accord with my own, and accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that it may appear in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MR. NIXON AND THE CURTAIN

Vice President NIXON would be the first to warn that the effects of his trip to the Soviet Union must not be overestimated. He did not solve the Berlin crisis or transform the cold war into a chess game. For all his straight and earnest talk he did not win Mr. Khrushchev to Western views. To some extent his tour, and the news of the impending Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange, overshadowed the hard work at Geneva where Secretary Herter had been laboriously trying to move a stone wall. Yet most Americans would agree that the Nixon visits to the Soviet Union and Poland were a great success even though the ultimate benefits can only be guessed.

In the first place, Mr. Nixon obtained an intimate appraisal of Mr. Khrushchev and was able to talk up to him in a way that few private citizens could equal. The Vice President was a well-briefed and articulate advocate. No doubt he found the Soviet leader a tough and unyielding customer who can be impressed chiefly with American strength and power. Mr. Nixon's experience can be helpful in gauging future American conduct. Likewise it is useful to have his judgment about the competence and dedication of Mr. Gomulka in Poland.

In the second place, as the first high American official to make such a trip since World War II, Mr. Nixon did manage to reach some way through the Iron Curtain. He and Mrs. Nixon talked with hundreds if not thousands of people in Moscow, Leningrad, and Novosibirsk; they were seen and heard by millions of others. At least some of what the Vice President had to say, with restraint but conviction, must have permeated to challenge propaganda stereotypes about Americans. In Warsaw the Vice President evoked a genuinely warm response by speaking and doing the right things.

If, in the process, Mr. Nixon advanced his political ambitions, no one can reasonably object. In some ways it is an odd contrast for a man who won initial political victory with charges that his opponents were soft on communism to be an agent of the attempt to find a working relationship with the Soviet Union; but Mr. Nixon has grown in office. Performance is the best sort of politics. He and Mrs. Nixon were competent representatives of the United States under close scrutiny throughout a trip that must have been physically and mentally grueling. All credit to them both for their performance.

Perhaps the sole result that can be expected in official Soviet-American relations at this point is some moderating of tone. But the unofficial contacts with the people behind the Iron Curtain are bound to have some residual dividend, if only in changed images of America. The existence of the curtain is one of the largest single obstacles to better relations, and the fact that Mr. Nixon managed to pierce it was enough in itself to make the trip worthwhile.